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NDA 505(b)(1) of the FD&C Act

- Application used for approval of a new drug (for clinical use) whose active ingredient has not previously been approved
- Requires extensive data to establish:
 - Safety and effectiveness of the drug for the proposed uses
 - Production methods are adequate to ensure identity, strength, quality, purity of the drug
 - Proposed labeling is appropriate and contains all necessary information

NDA 505(b)(2) of the FD&C Act

- Application for approval of a new drug that relies, at least in part, on data not developed by the applicant
- Must provide information to establish:
 - Safety and effectiveness of the drug for its proposed uses
 - Not necessarily full reports of studies—may rely on published literature, findings of safety and effectiveness for already approved products, studies conducted by others with no right of reference, and/or FDA's PET Safety and Effectiveness Notice
 - Production methods are adequate to ensure identity, strength, quality, purity of the drug
 - Proposed labeling for the drug is appropriate and contains all necessary information

ANDA 505(j) of the FD&C Act

- Application used for approval of a "generic" version of a drug that has already been approved
- Relies on FDA's finding that the previously approved reference listed drug (RLD) is safe and effective
- Must provide information to establish that the proposed generic is the same as the RLD in:
 - Active ingredient
 - Strength
 - Dosage form
 - Route of administration
 - Conditions of use
- Must demonstrate that the proposed generic is bioequivalent to the RLD

Investigational New Drug (IND)

- INDs are generally for drugs that are still in the investigational stage of development and not ready (or not appropriate) for an NDA
- With an IND, a drug can be administered to humans as part of a clinical trial to assess the safety and effectiveness of the drug
- Expanded access INDs can be used to provide patients with access to investigational drugs outside of a clinical trial
 - This may be useful for PET drugs that are used too rarely to justify the submission of an NDA
- Drugs may not be marketed for commercial clinical use under an IND
- Sponsors can get permission to charge for an investigational drug to recoup costs of producing the drug

Radioactive Drug Research Committee (RDRC)

- Permits use of radiopharmaceuticals in humans without an NDA, ANDA, or IND
- Limitations on RDRC research include:
 - Must be basic science research (e.g., regarding drug metabolism, human physiology, biochemistry)
 - Not intended to evaluate safety or efficacy of the drug
 - Not intended for immediate therapeutic or diagnostic purposes
 - Dose must be within specified limits
 - Dose not known to cause any clinically detectable pharmacologic effect